Chicago Tribune.

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EUROPE.

Our Italian Letter and London Letter.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

How Bonedet's Plans Were Thwarted.

Prince Napoleon on the Status of France—Kossuth on the Crisis—The Fall of Peden—Childini's Operations—Bonaparte and the Constitutional—Defeat of the Austrians—The Spy System—Advancement in Correspondence—Opposition Against the Constitutional.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

FLORENCE, Italy, July 18th, 1866.

Padua had fallen into our hands when I wrote my last letter, but the news of it did not reach us until the evening of that day.

I am now able to give you a clearer account of how Cialdini has advanced and what he has found on the way. He crossed the Po on the 6th ult., at three points, Borsiedi, Carbonara and Polonina, and advanced cautiously toward Rovigo on the 8th. Only a few shots were exchanged, the Austrians retiring rapidly, blowing up bridges and forts as they fell back. At Rovigo, which Cialdini took, on the 10th, we found a half-starved but enthusiastic people, and a mass of ruined forts with their cannon buried in the ruins. Where Cialdini found the enemy in force was at the Adige. Here the very flower of the Austrian army made a vigorous effort to prepare it for defence. They succeeded in spite of the efforts of a mile all around the fortifications by destroying the houses, all the crops and trees, and thus throwing a considerable population out of employment and bread. On the 12th, however, the troops lived first and the people after-wards—as is for the most part, the manner of armies. There were four forts, mounting sixty guns. He at once blockaded and bombarded the fortress on the land side, and with his gunboats on the river. The result was that the negro exists at the mercy of wagons eager to take his life on the first plausible occasion, will tell upon the loyal millions of the North, and will compel them to demand that both classes shall be equally well armed for the conflict, and that no such disparity in the strength of political power shall be given to the aggressors, who already hold the advantage of a monopoly of education. Granted that the transition period of freedmen's education will be a period of trouble, of French society in 1793, involves bloodshed, why should the innocent suffer alone, and the guilty alone escape? If we are to have a baptism of blood, let us have one that will not a piecous massacre. The judgments of heaven will be visited upon us as a people if we do not punish the guilty authors of the late rebellion. The condemnation of the civilized world rests upon us already for having tolerated it so far.

But why oppose the granting of the ballot to the negro lest to retreat, rather than intensify, the war of races which Andrew Johnson seems so much to bring about? We think it with the great power the South has a profound respect for the power which put down the rebellion—the power of the people to the Federal Union. It is not the power of the capitulation of Johnston's army, the South would have accepted any conditions of peace that might have been tendered to them. They would have accepted them when they asked only so be allowed to earn an honest living. Andrew Johnson is responsible for all the sacrificing and suffering which has been developed among them since the end of the war. Yet they entertain no lack of respect for the power which crushed their armies, which is the power, constitutionally expressed, says to them: "You shall allow the negro to vote, or the State shall cease to exist." Better that they will never ask for an explanation or a postponement. The thing will be done. But are we to concede that the granting of equal rights to the negro is the only way to unsettle the foundations of society, or turn men to cutting each others' throats? We have had a long war, and a bloody one, and we have

Chicago Tribune.

To War Claim Agents!

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES!

NOW READY!

VOL.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

EUROPE.

FROM GEORGIA.

Graphic Account by An Eye Witness.

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

The Rioters Prepared Also.

NORTH CAROLINA AND LOUISIANA

LEAGUE NO DIFFICULTY.

EASTMAN

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Immense Loyal Demonstration.

The Glorious Fourth of Senator Trumbull.

The coming of Honorable Lyman Trumbull to his home in Illinois, after the adjournment of the Congress of Vice Presidents and Governors. The Citizens addressed the Distinguished Guest. His words of cheer and hope for the future. Action of Senator Trumbull.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Another meeting was held to-day, the close of an address of the chairman, Senator Trumbull being the principal speaker. He said:

Fellow Citizens and fellow citizens: It is a matter of great gratification to me to meet so many of my old friends and neighbors, and to see so many new faces, and to see that the people are so much interested in the affairs of the country. I have been absent from you for a long time, and I have been engaged in the discharge of my duties as a Senator of the United States, and I have been anxious to return to my home, that I might meet you and converse with you upon the affairs of the country, and I thank you for this public mark of attention.

It has been truly remarked, I do not recognize a single individual of the various crowds, or the different processions that have been here to-day, but I recognize the people as my friends, and I am glad to see them. I am glad to see so many of them. I am glad to see so many of them prosperous. I am glad to see so many of them in the full enjoyment of their rights and human liberty. I am glad to see that the people of this country have come out of the late struggle with so noble a spirit, and that they have so nobly redeemed the pledges they made in the days of April, 1861, for the future peace and safety of the country, and for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, on the 15th of April, 1861, the people of Illinois, with hardly a dissentient voice, responded to the call of Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, for troops to put down the rebellion. Illinois responded to the call, and sent forward her quota of the men of the Republic, and I rejoiced at the noble spirit which was manifested by the people of Illinois, and I rejoiced that Illinois was to be represented in the struggle to maintain the Government of the United States, and to maintain the rights of the people. I rejoiced that Illinois was to be represented in the struggle to maintain the rights of the people, and to maintain the liberties of the people, and